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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 67.

No. 15,739. 號九十三百七千八萬一第 日五初月五年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號三十月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 550 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

JUNORA.

WINE OF HEALTH.

EXCELLENT

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SOLE AGENTS:

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12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
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These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
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casing 14 deep on the outside, are especially
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

2.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " " " " " "

1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHTS CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the

Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des

Venue Road Cent.

Season and punch tickets available for all

cars not already full, running at the time

not stated in the Company's Office. No Season

tickets will be issued until payment therefor

has been made in Bank Note or by Cheque

or Compadore Order representing Bank

Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. (1913)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 23 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	7.30	8.05	8.35	9.10	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15
SHUEI LUNG	7.45	8.20	8.50	9.25	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30
SHAM CHUI	7.55	8.30	9.00	9.35	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40
TAIPO	8.05	8.40	9.10	9.45	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50
TAIPO MARKET	8.15	8.50	9.20	9.55	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00
TAIPO	8.25	9.00	9.30	10.05	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10
TAIPO	8.35	9.10	9.40	10.15	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20
TAIPO	8.45	9.20	9.50	10.25	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30
TAIPO	8.55	9.30	10.00	10.35	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40
TAIPO	9.05	9.40	10.10	10.45	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50
TAIPO	9.15	9.50	10.20	10.55	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00
TAIPO	9.25	10.00	10.30	11.05	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10
TAIPO	9.35	10.10	10.40	11.15	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20
TAIPO	9.45	10.20	10.50	11.25	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30
TAIPO	9.55	10.30	11.00	11.35	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40
TAIPO	10.05	10.40	11.10	11.45	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50
TAIPO	10.15	10.50	11.20	11.55	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00
TAIPO	10.25	11.00	11.30	12.05	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10
TAIPO	10.35	11.10	11.40	12.15	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20
TAIPO	10.45	11.20	11.50	12.25	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30
TAIPO	10.55	11.30	12.00	12.35	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40
TAIPO	11.05	11.40	12.10	12.45	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50
TAIPO	11.15	11.50	12.20	12.55	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00
TAIPO	11.25	12.00	12.30	13.05	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10
TAIPO	11.35	12.10	12.40	13.15	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20
TAIPO	11.45	12.20	12.50	13.25	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30
TAIPO	11.55	12.30	13.00	13.35	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40
TAIPO	12.05	12.40	13.10	13.45	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50
TAIPO	12.15	12.50	13.20	13.55	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00
TAIPO	12.25	13.00	13.30	14.05	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10
TAIPO	12.35	13.10	13.40	14.15	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20
TAIPO	12.45	13.20	13.50	14.25	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30
TAIPO	12.55	13.30	14.00	14.35	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40
TAIPO	13.05	13.40	14.10	14.45	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50
TAIPO	13.15	13.50	14.20	14.55	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00
TAIPO	13.25	14.00	14.30	15.05	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10
TAIPO	13.35	14.10	14.40	15.15	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20
TAIPO	13.45	14.20	14.50	15.25	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30
TAIPO	13.55	14.30	15.00	15.35	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40
TAIPO	14.05	14.40	15.10	15.45	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50
TAIPO	14.15	14.50	15.20	15.55	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	24.60
TAIPO	14.25	15.00	15.30	16.05	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	24.70
TAIPO	14.35	15.10	15.40	16.15	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	24.80
TAIPO	14.45	15.20	15.50	16.25	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	24.60	24.90
TAIPO	14.55	15.30	16.00	16.35	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	24.70	25.00
TAIPO	15.05	15.40	16.10	16.45	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	24.80	25.10
TAIPO	15.15	15.50	16.20	16.55	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	24.60	24.90	25.20
TAIPO	15.25	16.00	16.30	17.05	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	24.70	25.00	25.30
TAIPO	15.35	16.10	16.40	17.15	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	24.80	25.10	25.40
TAIPO	15.45	16.20	16.50	17.25	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	24.60	24.90	25.20	25.50
TAIPO	15.55	16.30	17.00	17.35	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	24.70	25.00	25.30	25.60
TAIPO	16.05	16.40	17.10	17.45	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	24.80	25.10	25.40	25.70
TAIPO	16.15	16.50	17.20	17.55	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	24.60	24.90	25.20	25.50	25.80
TAIPO	16.25	17.00	17.30	18.05	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	24.70	25.00	25.30	25.60	25.90
TAIPO	16.35	17.10	17.40	18.15	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	24.80	25.10	25.40	25.70	26.00
TAIPO	16.45	17.20	17.50	18.25	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	24.60	24.90	25.20	25.50	25.80	26.10
TAIPO	16.55	17.30	18.00	18.35	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	24.70	25.00	25.30	25.60	25.90	26.20
TAIPO	17.05	17.40	18.10	18.45	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	24.80	25.10	25.40	25.70	26.00	26.30
TAIPO	17.15	17.50	18.20	18.55	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	24.60	24.90	25.20	25.50	25.80	26.10	26.40
TAIPO	17.25	18.00	18.30	19.05	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	24.70	25.00	25.30	25.60	25.90	26.20	26.50
TAIPO	17.35																		

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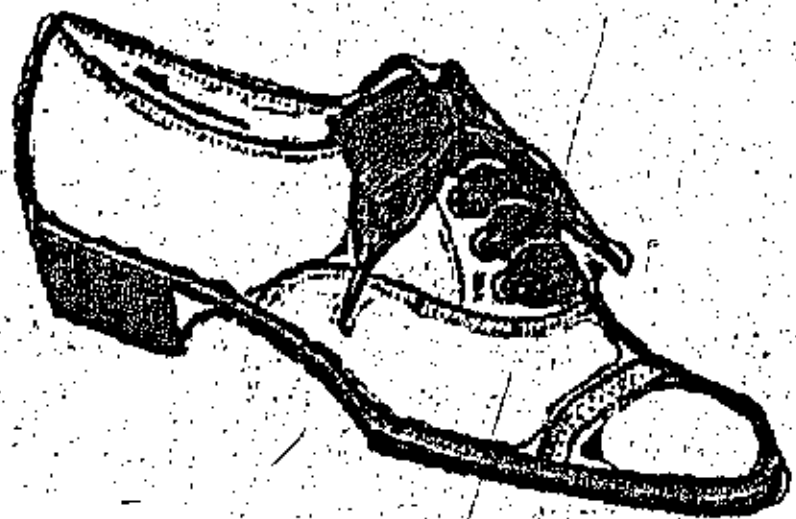
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EQUIPMENT

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CARS
DUE EARLY
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MACHINERY DEPT.,
HONGKONG.

AMERICA AT WAR.
MILITARY EFFORT.

[BY TAN HAY.]

Outside thousands of houses in America to-day hangs a flag—a white flag with a red border. Upon the white ground you will see black stars. A great banner sprinkled with two or three hundred such stars displayed outside a club or bank, proclaims that so many members or employees are absent on active service. A little pennant bearing a single star, hung in the window of a humble dwelling in a back street in New York or a remote village in Texas, intimates proudly to the passer-by that the son of the house is away doing his duty.

These flags are typical. If an English household is doing its "bit," it either assumes that you know, or is perfectly indifferent if you do not. The American, when he has the goods, believes in advertising the fact. To-day the whole vast continent of America is astir with war activity.

Only one form of entertainment is permissible, the entertainment of soldiers and sailors. The country is full of great camps, containing a million and a half of young men undergoing training. America possesses a vast number of young men, and this makes it possible to set a very high standard of selection. Consequently the National Army is composed of recruits of the finest physique. Their uniform is very similar to ours, except that due allowance must be made for the American's passion for living in his shirt-sleeves. The American soldier goes about his duties in a khaki flannel shirt—or "blouse," as he calls it—even on parade, and wears his tunic only in cold weather. He is a hardy fellow, for this winter is one of the coldest ever known in the States. Thirty or forty degrees of frost have been quite common, snow lies heavily everywhere—even in the South—and deaths from pneumonia have been distressingly common, running into thousands. The American recruit, though on the whole physically superior to the British recruit, is constitutionally less robust and possesses less staying power.

Still, considering all things, the discipline and moral of the new Army are wonderful. Whatever truth there may be in rumours of inefficiency in the administrative departments of the United States Army, there is nothing wrong with the personnel. The men are splendid. We seem to have heard that phrase elsewhere. "All things" includes the fact that some of the recruits from the more remote districts have only the vaguest notion as to why their country is in the war at all, for few of them have followed the course thereof from its origin and early stages. However, they are content to announce that they are out to "can the Kaiser," and leave it at that. Others, again, possess a very limited acquaintance with the English language. They speak Greek or Polish or Italian much more easily—even German! The war is not at their doors, as it is at ours; few of them had seen a soldier a year ago; the restrictions and ceremonial of discipline are alike alien to them; esprit de corps, which raises prompt obedience from a humiliation to a boast, cannot be created in a day. But the spirit is there—the spirit of patriotism, passionate and deep-rooted.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLISH CONDITIONS.

But in one respect the American recruit is very much better off than his unkempt but heroic "opposite number" in Kitchener's Army. In the winter of 1914 our military authorities were far too busy converting the Kitchener recruit into an efficient fighting man to have much leisure to consider his welfare as a human being, as those who experienced the squalor and discomfort of Bramshott and Salisbury Plain and other quagmires of dismal memory, during one of the wettest winters on record, will testify. The American recruit is far better housed. He lives in centrally-heated wooden huts; he has hot shower-baths and modern plumbing; he sleeps in a bed instead of upon three planks and a trestle. He is more or less adequately clothed, for although there is said to be a shortage of uniforms, he is not sent into camp until he has been supplied with one.

As for the actual camp routine, the training is of the most thorough description. The men look remarkably fit and well-set-up, though suffering almost universally from spring coughs of the most deafening description, as many an instructor and lecturer has discovered to his cost! The officers are immensely hard-working, and it is satisfactory to note that the large number of British and French officers and non-commissioned officers who have been sent over as instructors in artillery, machine-gun, grenade, and bayonet work have made an excellent impression, both professionally and socially. In fact, the British sergeant-instructor, with his peculiar blend of efficiency, humour, and full-blooded sarcasm, has scored a success, and has tickled his pupils to death.

There are, of course, many intensely interesting points of comparison between training-camp life in America and in England. Over here in England we are accustomed to pursue our martial avocations in a certain cloistered seclusion. We keep ourselves to ourselves, and civilian visitors are not encouraged. In fact, a civilian in a British camp bears a strong resemblance to a stray cat in a dog show. But the American Army, as is inevitable in a country which prides itself upon its democratic leaning, is almost entirely subordinated to civilian and political influence. To-day in an American training camp the General must be prepared at any moment to put aside his work in order to entertain a couple of Congressmen, or a member of the State Legislature, or a "prominent citizen" from an adjacent town who has dropped in to pass the time of day, or inquire after some profit in the bank. The local newspapers each detail a reporter to "cover" all camp activities. The progress of training is recorded—it can be imagined with what degree of technical unprecision—while camp jokes and camp gossip are faithfully retailed. Even the mysteries of the Orderly Room are dished up for the layman's detection. Shades of Whitehall!

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE CONSCRIPTION ORDINANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—So much misconception has arisen in connection with the Conscription Bill that it seems desirable to state the following facts:—

The original suggestion of the "Chamber" was, that if men were really urgently required from here for active service at Home, universal conscription of all British-born subjects should be applied.

The reply that, for the present at any rate, "only men of pure European descent" were to be attested so narrowed the enquiry as to preclude any possibility of obtaining much "man-power," since this class has already volunteered and gone, save those who, for various reasons, could not go or be spared if paramount British interests are to be protected.

Believing that, so far as their present declaration of policy goes, the Home Government does desire paramount British interests protected even at the cost to the Army of "man-power" if it be of greater national value where it is, we stipulated that these should be protected in the Bill.

So far as the present wording goes we believe they were not, and therefore moved a very carefully considered amendment to cover them.

It was rejected only, by the full use of the Government official majority, which is not touched by the Bill at all, and in this particular instance, at any rate, we believe is not so competent to judge as the merchants who framed it.

As a protest against the action of the Government in rejecting an Amendment which had been repeatedly and unanimously asked for by the "unofficial" members at private meetings we voted against the third reading of the Bill and could not logically have done otherwise.

Our convictions and the "Chamber's" as to the necessity for the Bill in the form originally asked for remain unaltered.

I deeply regret that Government action prevented unanimity in passing it, the more so since, whilst the Government pledged this in words, it would not take the further natural step of including it in the Bill and so procure unanimity. I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1918.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—There is one sentence in "Roderick Random's" answer to Mr. Jenkin the importance of which seems to me to have been overlooked by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Jenkin, and even "Roderick Random" himself, and that is:—"A Bill affecting the livelihood of all British Residents has been forced upon the Colony by just those few whom it cannot possibly touch." To this might be added—"at the instigation of The Chamber of Commerce, who, apparently, consider that all other British residents do not count in the legislation of this Colony."

A little more than a year ago a meeting was called by Messrs. Holyoak and Pollock to which all British residents were invited to back up a motion for the exclusion of the Germans after the war, which motion had been rejected by the official bloc on the Legislative Council when it was submitted by Mr. Holyoak. Mr. Holyoak's motion was put to a crowded meeting and carried with only one or two dissentients.

After this business had been disposed of an Association called "The Constitutional Reform Association" was formed for the better representation of British interests in the Colony. Now, as the Conscription Bill affects almost every British resident in the Colony in some way or another, why was it that the Bill or the need for such a Bill was not brought before the whole heads of vested interests? Had this been done, the points affecting all the British concerned would have been discussed, and the unofficial members could then have gone to the Council with the knowledge that they represented the whole of the British community in the matter and not vested interests only.

There is another point which the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial members either are ignorant of, or have missed the significance of, and that is: During the previous 12 months or so, the British Government had either sent, or allowed to be sent, between 150 and 200 able-bodied men to the Chinese Customs. If men were so urgently required at home why were these men sent? If Imperial interests demanded that we should send men to the Chinese Customs, why not recruit them locally for the term of the war and make them allowances such as it is intended to do now for conscripts? Yours faithfully,

KOWLOON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It occurs to me that as there has been an encouraging amount of very plain talking in connection with the Conscription Bill a little more would not be out of place; it would certainly represent that a great many young eligible men are thinking.

In the first place it strikes me that the Chamber of Commerce has been disappointed by only one thing; it got what it asked for. The Imperial Parliament had not thought it necessary to impose conscription here, and it would not now have been imposed had it not been for the Chamber's appealing request. It was not that it wanted men actually taken—that is, men belonging to the firms of the Committeemen, but it wanted a milk-and-water measure the only effect of which would be to take away a few men not connected with the Chamber and give "clean tickets" to their employees. In spite of Mr. Holyoak's letter in this evening's paper I fail to see where the "essential trade interests" of the Empire or Colony were not protected in the Bill, and to myself and many others with whom I have spoken it seems as if official members were determined somehow to embarrass the Government in passing the Bill. On the first day when the Bill was in Committee Mr. Pollock tried his hardest to get a division on the point that an Executive Council should not sit on the Tribunal, and was only pacified when His Excellency promised to bring the Clause up at the next meeting. The series of questions addressed by the Chamber to His Excellency, and which were never made public, were tried to be dragged in by Mr. Holyoak, and eventually a division was forced on a phrase that was well covered by the text of the Bill and the assurances that had been given. The majority of young men in Hongkong think that the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial members have made themselves look ridiculous by their attitude. They ask for a Bill and because in one minor particular all their whims cannot be granted they turn round and kick the thing. As a matter of fact, they found that their request for a Bill was being taken seriously and became alarmed at the thought of contributing more thoroughly to the great war effort.

We all know that business is important, but when the men who own that business shout about its importance their cry is not altogether the result of unbiased judgment. Surely the Government realises sufficiently well the necessity of leaving unimpaired the vital trade interests of the Empire and Colony, for Hongkong without its trade would be worth but little. I know many young men like myself who have not volunteered because our firms have not wanted us to, and some of us did not go before the Commission because it would have been a waste of time, as the objections raised to our going would have resulted then in a verdict of "indispensability." We know of where young men were told to go before the Commission, being first assured that strong objection would be raised, and we know now that some of the big firms are going to make every effort to keep practically their full staffs. It is plainly a case of trying to appear patriotic whilst truly being jealously selfish, and the majority of young men in this Colony see through the shallowness of the Chamber's last move. His Excellency might well have referred some time ago to the men of the past and asked what they would have done in the circumstances, but that, doubtless, would have been considered another insult.

It takes not more than a moment's reflection for an honest man to know that this Bill, far from being severe, is long overdue and full, perhaps too full, of safeguards. At Home, trades have suffered for the greater cause, and they must suffer more here before we fully realise all that the war is to us. The young men are not afraid to go—they have been wanting to go; but it is the big employers whose eyes are fixed on maintaining huge businesses who are scared that the Bill will mean interference with their profits. Without fear or favour the Ordinance should be applied to all it can, and every man possible should be sent to train to take his place with those who have been bearing the burden for us for well nigh four years now. Big staffs must be dealt with as fairly as small ones, and there should be an absence of influence just because a man is with a big Hong. This last point is keenly felt by men on smaller concerns, whose Taipans have not aspired to high places, for there is a genuine fear that hidden influence will be exerted on behalf of some and denied to others.

The contribution should be general. Married men under the Bill, if the local Government's financial recommendations go through at Home, will have no cause to grumble at the conditions on which they will proceed to serve, and it is to be hoped that all the firms that can do so will see that single men will proceed on decent terms, too. Many of the single men who have gone voluntarily have been decently treated by their employers, especially Civil Servants; and those who are now selected should hardly be penalised for staying where they thought they were most needed. A firm should be called upon to show good cause why it should not make some allowance to its single men chosen to go, but even if no allowance is made there will be few single men to object, for, after all, a young man's right place just now is where the need is greatest.

In spite of all that has been said, the Government, I feel sure, can rest assured that young able-bodied men welcome the measure and hope that it will be applied with such a thoroughness as to give a man a free conscience if he is ordered to stay. The only thing we regret is that it was not brought in long ago, for many re-arrangements would have been saved and much more effective work would have been done.—Yours, etc.,

LOOKING TO KIRKEE.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

To "those men — who ought to be protected from the imputations made against them" (speech of Hon. Mr. Landale on June 11th).

Is it true that the commercial houses pressed for the general application of conscription to this Colony for men, married and single, in order that you might remain content to continue at your posts?

Did you know of the Cable which was sent?

Did you know that the Cable contained not a hint of any such reason for this step?

Did you know that those commercial houses, represented by the Chamber of Commerce, would, when conscription arrived, take up the attitude that you would have to continue at your posts?

Do you know that they asked to be, and are, represented by a "substantial commercial majority"?

Is it unfair to assume that the two preceding questions refer to an object and to the means for obtaining the same?

What did you think when, during the long discussion on the Bill, all parties, including the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce, discussed in apparent agreement the munificent provision being made for married men?

Did you consider from whence these married men were going to come?

Did you know that they were not to be drawn from your own number?

Is it not a pretty heavy price for your contentment?

Are you going to appear before the "substantial commercial majority" permitting them to retain this attitude?

Have you ever considered if no other and less costly method of contenting you would have done as well?

If so, did you make representations thereon?

Will you sit tight?

F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, June 12th, 1918.

[TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.]

Who is "Roderick Random" of the Daily Press?

Is his answer also your only answer? Do you in honesty approve his statement that "a Bill affecting the livelihood of all British residents has been forced upon the Colony by just those few (the Heads of Government Departments) whom it cannot possibly touch"?

Do you suggest, as he does, that the Government may have trapped you?

Does it not savour more of truth to say that you are now afraid to take the responsibility for the price to be paid (by others than economic traders) for what we at last know to be the real object of this patriotic inspiration—namely, the retention in contentment of your employees at their posts?

Is it not for this, and this reason only, that you wish to fix the Government with the responsibility for the Bill?

Will the "substantial commercial majority" make your inspired cable a classic jest by adopting and enforcing the views of your Hon. Member that practically no "firm of standing" can spare a solitary man?

F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, June 12th, 1918.

CONSCRIPTION IN WONDERLAND.

"And what happened to the Baby Bill?" asked the Cat.

"It turned into a pig," said Alice.

"I thought it would," said the Cat.

X.Y.Z.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISMISSED. APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Judgment was delivered in the Full Court yesterday in the action brought by Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's interpreter, whose deportation has been ordered, against the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police. The plaintiff asked that the Deportation Order might be set aside and claimed damages on the ground that he had been wrongfully used during the proceedings which had led up to the Order being made.

Plaintiff, who is a natural-born British subject and was formerly in the Government Service for many years, was represented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist. The Government officials were represented by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.

The reading of the judgment given by the Chief Justice occupied the attention of the Court for three-quarters of an hour. Finally, Sir William Rees Davies said:—The conclusion at which I have arrived may be summarised as follows:—The local legislature has entrusted to a Government official powers of a most exceptional character; and it has in express and unequivocal terms given to the Governor-in-Council powers that override the generally accepted principles of the Common Law of England affecting the liberty of the subject; and in clear language it has provided that these powers cannot be challenged, assuming that the arbitrary procedure laid down by the Ordinance is complied with. This court, therefore, has no power to overrule its actions. We were asked to assume that the Governor-in-Council had before it proper and sufficient evidence to support the allegations, and that the reports on which allegations were based justified such allegations. In my opinion we are not called upon to assume anything of this kind. We are bound by the language of the Ordinance, and the Court has no power to assail it. On the question of the *ultra vires* of the Ordinance we have no doubt on the matter, and intimated during the argument that the Ordinance was not in our opinion *ultra vires*. Then the plaintiff alleges that he was arrested and taken improperly to the Victoria Gaol, where he was detained for some hours and that his finger prints were compulsorily taken by an Indian member of the gaol staff, and that he was subjected to other indignities and he claims damages accordingly. To this the defendant Mr. Messer replies that these acts were in accordance with the usual routine of the gaol provided for purposes of record and health and that the plaintiff raised no objection to these incidents at the time, and that no force or persuasion was employed by any of the gaol staff. Two questions arise (1) Do the Prison regulations apply to a proposed deportee? (2) If the answer is in the negative, was an assault in law committed which entitles the plaintiff to damages? As to the first question the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, empowers the Governor to appoint a House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance and in default of appointment Victoria Gaol is to be the House of Detention and the Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol is to be the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Then the warrant of arrest and of further detention is addressed to the Police and the Superintendent of the House of Detention, and the order for discharge is addressed to the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Now no appointment has been made of a House of Detention, so Victoria Gaol is the House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance. Well, then, under the Prison Ordinance, 1899, Victoria Gaol is set apart as a prison, and a person is deemed "to be a prisoner whenever he is confined in any prison in which he may be lawfully confined." It is, I think clear that a proposed deportee is a prisoner within the meaning of this definition. The definition is general in its terms and embraces any prison in which a prisoner may be lawfully confined. The proposed deportee is arrested by the Police and detained in custody under a legal warrant, in the House of Detention, which, as a fact, although it is not material, is

Victoria Gaol, where he remains pending bail or discharge. It seems to me that it is impossible to say that he is not confined "in any prison" and if he is so confined he is subject to the Prison Regulations, which are authorised under Section 18 of the Prison Ordinance, 1899; and under those regulations a Prison is defined to include Victoria Gaol.

Being of opinion that the Prison Regulations in question do apply, and in the case of proposed deportees it is unnecessary to go further into the matter. Mr. Messer, the Capt.-Superintendent of Police, said in his evidence that the examination complained of was conducted by a hospital warder; that it was done "in the case of all prisoners under the prison regulations as a sanitary precaution; and that no objection was raised at the time by the plaintiff to the examination complained of or to the taking of his finger-prints. He further stated that if such an objection had been made it would have been the duty of the warder to have reported to his superior officer, and that if a report had come before him (Mr. Messer) or the Assistant Superintendent such an examination would have been made by a medical officer in a separate cell. The plaintiff did not go into the witness-box to challenge this evidence, and we must therefore assume the Captain Superintendent of Police's evidence upon this point is correct. I do not understand plaintiff, although smarting under the indignities, to allege that any force had been used or that the prison warder did anything beyond what was necessary to conform with the usual prison routine. If it were otherwise there was an obligation on the plaintiff to go into the witness-box to establish the assault. This being so, I think that the point of assault is governed by the authority to which I have referred, irrespective of the question of the application of the prison regulations. I think it right to add in regard to a comment which I felt it my duty to make during the hearing, namely, that the course adopted, whether the prison regulations justify it or not, was wholly unnecessary under the circumstances in this case, that the Captain Superintendent of Police subsequently intimated to me in the witness-box that if the matter had been reported to him owing to any objection raised by the plaintiff different treatment would have been undoubtedly resorted to. The action is dismissed.

The Puisne Judge also reviewed the case fully and gave a similar judgment.

The Attorney-General, as the Court was about to rise, asked for permission to apply to the judge in Chambers on the question of costs.

The Chief Justice—Yes, if the Crown thinks it desirable to apply for costs.

Mr. Pollock—Our instructions are to go to the Privy Council, and, respecting the question of costs, assuming that your Lordship made an order for costs against us, we should apply for a stay.

The Chief Justice—In any event, you are going to the Privy Council!

The Puisne Judge—Can you go straight to the Privy Council; won't you have to go before the three judges first?

Mr. Pollock—I think so.

The Chief Justice—I hope you can go to the Privy Council.

The Puisne Judge—We do not want to stop you.

The Chief Justice—It is most desirable that you should go.

The Court then rose.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

EQUIPMENT.

Vouchers have been sent to the respective contractors to cover all applications to date for capes, boots and uniform.

POLICE SCHOOL.

The fourteen members who "Passed with Credit" the examination held by Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., on May 11th, 1917, and by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., on July 6th, 1917, are not required to attend the forthcoming examinations. Mr. T. H. King has again consented to act as examiner.

BUGLES AND DRUMMERS.

All members of this Unit will attend practices on every Monday and Friday at 6 p.m., commencing on Friday, June 14th.

By Order,

T. F. HUGH,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

June 12th, 1918.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL UNFINISHED.

ACCIDENT TO GREEN DURING PLAY.

Fate seems to be against the Champion-ship final in the Hongkong tennis tournament. The match between S. E. Green and Ng Sze Kwong has been postponed several times on account of the weather. Yesterday was ideal—at any rate for a summer day in this Colony. The stands surrounding the War Charities Court were crowded with spectators and play was commenced under splendid conditions. Green had won the first set, Ng Sze Kwong the second and the third stood at eight games all when an accident happened. Green, in returning a ball quickly from close by the net, twisted or dislocated one of the muscles in his leg. First aid was rendered by Dr. Jordan and Major Robertson, but it was patent to all that Green was suffering considerable pain and, after a few moments, Mr. H. A. Nisbet announced that play would have to be abandoned, adding the gratifying statement that at Ng Sze Kwong's request, the match would be played at some future date. Of course, in the ordinary way Ng Sze Kwong could claim a "walk over," and he is to be complimented upon the sporting spirit shown in wishing to play for the coveted trophy rather than to accept it as a gift. Green, once before, met with a similar accident and had to give up tennis for a considerable while.

When the match was stopped yesterday it would have been impossible for anyone to forecast the winner of the tournament. Play could not have been more even. The first set was perhaps the best from the spectators' point of view. The rallies were longer and, if anything, the placing was better. There was not much volleying or smashing, but the driving, especially the long back-hand driving, was perfect. Green won the first game and his opponent replied by winning the next three. Green won the following two. The seventh and eighth games fell to Ng Sze Kwong and then Green captured the succeeding four and won the set by 7 to 5.

The sun was exceedingly hot and before the set was concluded Ng Sze Kwong appeared to be seriously distressed and there were not wanting those who predicted an easy win for the old champion. The second set, however, came as a surprise. The games were of short duration and Green could not do anything right. He only won the second game, Ng Sze Kwong claiming the set 6-1. The curious part was that Ng Sze Kwong won apparently without effort. His returns were beautifully timed and again and again he cut the ball so effectively that it practically stopped dead after the bounce. He has certainly reduced cutting to a fine art, and it was his skill in this department which unquestionably beat Green. The holder of the title depends largely upon his forceful driving, and on numerous occasions, owing to the tactics of his adversary, he would rush up from the back line, only to fail, by inches, in reaching the ball.

In the third set Ng Sze Kwong, who had shown that he was not so exhausted as he, at first, appeared, won the first game. Green replied by winning the next and from then to the end it was a ding-dong struggle.

The following scores show how the three sets went:—

FIRST SET.

Green (games) 1st, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th = 7

Ng Sze Kwong (games) 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th = 5

SECOND SET.

Green 2nd = 1

Ng Sze Kwong 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th = 6

THIRD SET.

Green 2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th = 8

Ng Sze Kwong 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 15th = 8

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

When play was unfortunately brought to an abrupt conclusion, Miss Ventris distributed the prizes won in the other sections of the tournament. In the absence of Mr. F. Maitland, the President of the Club, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., introduced Miss Ventris to those who present and referred briefly to those who had taken part in the competitions. He expressed the regret, which all felt, at the accident which had befallen Mr. Green and spoke in high terms of the sportsman-like attitude adopted by Mr. Ng Sze Kwong in offering to re-play the final of the singles championship when his opponent had recovered. The entries for the tournament, he remarked, had been very numerous and the games had been

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON.

[BY COURTESY OF "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 10th.

SWATOW REPORTED OCCUPIED.

It is reported that after the Fukien troops attacked and captured the Ching Hoi city (adjacent to Swatow) on the 8th instant, all the Canton leaders in Swatow, escaped. Swatow was therefore occupied by the Fukien troops on the 9th, without opposition. Another message states that over 200 passengers who went on board the *a.s. Wingrang* when the passed Swatow the other day have arrived at Hongkong. These passengers were supposed to be the military and political members of Swatow who escaped to the Fukien troops' arrival at Swatow.

THE SALE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY.

We are informed that the Civil Governor was very much excited when he found that the telegraph office building has been sold to the Wing On Company without his permission. He has ordered the sale to be cancelled. The Treasurer, as a result, has requested the Tuchen to allow him to resign.

THE GUNBOAT "KWONG HOI" SOLD.

The sale of the gunboat *Kwong Hoi*, took place in the Tuchen's yard on the 8th instant, the boat was purchased by the Chan Wa Company of Hongkong for \$1,201,000.

THE KWANGSI CIVIL GOVERNOR.

We are informed that the Kwangsi Civil Governor has resigned. Chan Ping-kwan, the ex-Tuchen of Canton, is appointed to be his successor.

KWANGSI TROOPS.

It is said that over 3,000 Kwangsi troops, who were sent to Canton by the Tuchen's request were held up by the Civil Governor's troops near Shiu Hing. The matter, it is feared, will give rise to considerable trouble.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

During his recent stay in London an American officer found himself in a severe storm. One afternoon a young man in civilian clothes was passing. He said to the American, "Won't you share my umbrella with me," and they walked along the street together for some distance. It suddenly occurred to the American officer that he had told the stranger a good deal about himself, including his name. The American noticed that everyone whom they passed seemed to know his young companion and bowed to him. So he turned to this civilian and said, "I have told you a good deal about myself—may I ask who you are?" The young man answered: "I am the Prince of Wales."

thoroughly well contested. They had, however, to regret the loss of three of their players—the Rev. C. L. Cooper, Hunt, Mr. R. Hancock and Mr. P. H. Cobb, who had gone to take part in a sterner struggle. The best wishes of all went with them. He announced amidst applause that as the result of the large attendances at the matches something like \$2,000 would be available for war charities.

Miss Ventris then distributed the prizes. The prize-winners were:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Winners—Ng Sze Kwong and Wong P'o Keung.

CHALLENGERS—H. A. Nisbet and R. Hancock.

Runners-up—M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo.

HANDICAP SINGLES, B. CLASS.

Winner—P. H. Cobb.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Runners-up—Capt. Henderson Smith.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

Winners—R. Hancock and H. Hancock.

Runners-up—N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Winners—H. E. Murray and Mrs. Hammond.

Runners-up—Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt and Mrs. Nisbet.

At the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes, Miss Ventris was presented with a bouquet of flowers in a silver case, and the Colonial Secretary called for three cheers, which were heartily given.

Mr. Severn then referred to the debt of gratitude which the Club owed to Mr. Paul M. Hodgson, the honorary secretary, who had worked so indefatigably in making the arrangements for the tournament, and called for cheers in his honour. These were also given with the greatest goodwill.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding briefly returned thanks for the honour which had been shown his daughter in asking her to distribute the prizes, and the gathering then separated.

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1 lb. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$3.25
2 lbs. Tea	\$4.—
4 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$8.50
5 lbs. Tea	\$9.—
8 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$14.50
9 lbs. Tea	\$15.50

Any of the following Teas may be sent:

Hankow, Foochow, Ceylon, or Breakfast Blend of Indian and China Teas.

The above prices include Postage, Duty, Custom Registration, Marine and War Risk Insurance.

Other Parcels can be made up to order.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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[2132]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE—

5 Head of very small Indian Cattle (Cows) (one in calf).
225 lbs. Butter.
27 lbs. Suet (in Tins).
130 Bottles Pickles.
30 lbs. Preserved Vegetables.
117 Bottles Vinegar.
754 lbs. Raisins (Sultanas).

The five head of Cattle can be seen in the Mule Transport Matched Stables (alongside Nathan Road), Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, and the Ruston, etc., at the Army Service Corps Supply Store, Wellington Barracks, Queen's Road.
Written offers for the above will be received at the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T., Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, up to 12 Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1918.

[2132]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OBLIVIOUS GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Paddar Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917 in time to present to the Meeting, and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1918. [2135]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ANTIOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1918. [2134]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 18th June, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1918. [2136]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

LOST.

SMALL WHITE FOX TERRIER. Brown Head. Small black spot on back. Answers "Pom." Tel. 1940, or note to "Daily Press" Office. [2121]

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 14th June, 1918, at 5.15 P.M., at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted. All owners of Motor Cars or Motor Cycles are requested to attend. [2123]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 14th June, 1918, commencing at 11 A.M., In Several Lighters of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s premises (Kowloon), (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

29,576 SACKS FLOUR
All more or less damaged by Sea-water ex s.s. "Tithoreem."

On view now.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. E. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1918. [2123]

WANTED.

STEAMSHIP MASTER Wants Position; Extra Master's Certificate; last four years employed in command of China Coast Steamer; strictly sober. Good References. Apply—MASTER, Office of "Daily Press" Office. [2130]

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS required for little girl four years. Good salary to suitable person. Write, giving full particulars, to—"P. U. C." Office. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2124]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
St. George's Buildings. [2005]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic of full age desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application. [2123]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRITISH, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the uncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED FLAT in Tregunter Mansions, May Road, from 1st July.

Apply to—
J. ARNOLD,
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. [2121]

TO LET.

NO. 4 MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.

Apply to—
THE TREASURY. [2108]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. [1887]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

No. 67, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2130]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PEAK.

4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 66, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D. [1888]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "ROTTERDAM" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from SAN FRANCISCO, originally Shipped per S.S. "RINDJANI" and S.S. "KAWI"

are hereby notified that their Cargo, having arrived per S.S. "DJEMBER"

will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 18th June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LSN, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. [2126]

"REN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. [2127]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER

SCOTCH.



DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR.

WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH JUNE, 1918.

THE VATICAN AND THE WAR

Even a cursory perusal of the facts connected with the latest German atrocity reveals vividly the contrast between the ideals of the Germans and the Allies. A month ago it seemed impossible for our enemies to fall any lower in the eyes of the world. After nearly four years of warfare they had exhibited in so many ways their utter disregard for both international and private morality that it seemed as if they had plumbed the uttermost depths of degradation. They still contrive, however, to shock and surprise us. It almost seems, indeed, as if the German authorities take counsel together in order to devise new methods of flouting the public conscience of civilisation. Let us consider the latest crime they have perpetrated. A German Prince of the Roman Church, the Archbishop of Cologne, made a request, through the Vatican, that the Allied armies would not bomb Cologne during the sacred ceremonies connected with Corpus Christi Day. The request was published all over the world, so that even the German Government could hardly have the effrontery to pretend ignorance of its existence. Equally public was the immediate and humane reply of the Allies. Nevertheless, the German Government deliberately bombed Paris on that holy day. Their conduct is, of course, in keeping with the "treaty" forced upon Russia and Roumania, the torpedoing of hospital ships, the deliberate bombing of hospitals, the murders of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, and the horrible and indescribable outrages of Belgium and Northern France. Well, indeed, might the *Chicago Herald* say: "There can be no neutrals now in this war. It is the war of light against darkness, of the luminous future against the sinister past." What the

people of the Allied nations feel so deeply is that "those who are not with us are against us," that those who do not condemn the Wrong cannot be on the side of the Right.

This latest German outrage is not merely an act of treachery to the Allies; it is also a deliberate affront to the Vatican. In its essence it is reminiscent of the behaviour of the Germans towards the United States in those trying months before President Wilson's patience was exhausted. It is astounding that the Germans should deliberately go out of their way to express their utter contempt for the feelings of others when they can obtain no real advantage by so doing. Even the most Prussianised pan-German cannot seriously think that the military result of eighteen killed and wounded civilians in Paris on Corpus Christi Day is adequate compensation for the deliberate insult to the Vatican. We can only fall back for an explanation upon the theory of Mr. Balfour, who said recently: "So far, I cannot make out that the Germans have even begun to understand the moral horror which their procedure has instilled even into the most obstinately recalcitrant student of German methods and German aims." War is always a period of passion and often of unreason; and we may well hesitate to say that in any struggle Right is entirely on one side; but in this gigantic conflict, whenever we dissect the problem, we always come back to the fundamental issues at stake—the two diametrically opposite ideals of human society. The German ideal is that of a burglar State standing above the law of nations and all-powerful by reason of brute force. The ideal of the Allies is a new international order which will make nations subject to the common law of the world as individuals are subject to the law of the State.

We do not underestimate the difficulties of the Vatican since the outbreak of war. Tradition is a very real factor, and all its force has tied the Vatican by strings of political sentiment to Austria. In that Empire there are nearly thirty-five millions who acknowledge the Pope as their Spiritual Father. In Germany the number is nearly twenty-four millions. In the United Kingdom there are only about five and a half million members of the Roman Church, and in the whole of the British Empire the number is little more than thirteen millions. Various suggestions as to the correct attitude of the Vatican concerning the war have been made, but we must remember that the Vatican rules in a spiritual, rather than in a temporal, world. It has been urged that the Pope might stop the war at once by excommunicating, or placing under interdict, the Catholic soldiers in the German and Austrian armies. That, however, would only deprive the Catholic soldiers of sacraments at a time when they need them most. It is impossible to suppose that, in these days of conscription, the German Government would pay any heed to the religious objections of the Catholic soldiers of the Army, who are, after all, in a minority. And we must consider the outlook of the common soldier in Germany and Austria. He maintains that he has a natural right to fight for his country, and that he is not responsible for the methods pursued by his Government. The right to make war is a temporal right, say the apologists of the Vatican, and Catholic nations have not in recent years asked permission of the Pope to wage war or begged him to judge the cause and righteousness of the conflict. "To do so would be to restrict the Pope almost unlimited temporal power. Yet, when all is said concerning the difficulties of the present situation for the Vatican, we all cherish the hope that some official pronouncement will be made by the Holy See on this last outrage by the Germans. We do not ask for condemnation without judicial inquiry in which both sides shall be fairly heard; but we do feel that, in the words quoted above, "There can be no neutrals now in this war." This is, as the *Times* recently stated, "essentially a contest between right and wrong; between organised devilry and the principles of Christian civilisation."

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Tuesday—Cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (4 deaths); bubonic plague, 3 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (2 deaths).
An ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on Saturday, June 29th.
In connection with the scheme of presenting a "shower of gifts" to Her Majesty Queen Mary on the occasion of their Majesties' Silver Wedding on 26th July, 59 British women in Canton have donated and sent the sum of £28 10s. to the Honorary Secretary of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild, London, to be forwarded to Her Majesty through the proper channel.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 3rd

A WARSHIP FOR SALE.
The announcement that General Mo Yung-hsin was negotiating for the sale of the Chinese cruiser *Kwanghoi*, owing to the lack of funds with which to pay his troops, was rather disturbing to the Chinese Government. General Lung Chi-kwong, the Northern standard-bearer in the South, is reported to have wired most urgently to Peking to have the sale stopped. Whether the Government acted on this suggestion on their own initiative is not certain, but at any rate the Foreign Legations have been warned that the Chinese Government will not recognise the sale and transfer of this cruiser. China's Navy has little value outside China, except as material which could be put to better use.

THE TOBACCO LOAN.
The Wine and Tobacco Loan is the absorbing topic of conversation. The Japanese official denial that negotiations are proceeding for a big loan based on the security of the wine and tobacco taxes is ranked with formal denials from the same source. It is generally understood that the Japanese contemplate really big things, nothing less than the establishment of an organ on the lines of the Salt Gabelle, but more far-reaching, extending practically through every province.

REPORTS from the Yangtze Valley indicate that disaster is impending from flooding. Letters from several centres state that the water is rising very rapidly. One report from Kiukiang mentioned a rise of two feet daily, while Changsha was said to be under eight feet of water. This is, perhaps, an exaggeration, but there can be no doubt that conditions are serious and that widespread devastation will ensue.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

It would appear as if peace were in sight at last, and that, too, in spite of the efforts of mediators. There is a likelihood of bringing about this desirable result. The return of General Tao Kiu from the front is not due to sickness. Neither is the desire of General Chang Huan-chi to get back to the delights of Shantung to be explained by any new-born love of peace. Both are war-weary and weary. Ease and indulgence rather than patriotism or humanity are their guiding principles. However, even such unworthy motives may operate to the general good in this particular instance, especially as it forms part of a fairly concerted movement in favour of the cessation of hostilities. The Government will be glad to recognise the movement for the very good reason that it is unable to finance further military effort, which costs something like \$24,000,000 a month. The South, too, is similarly situated, and all things considered, the present offers a good prospect of the two parties getting together as any yet presented. An organisation known as the provincial Assembly Union is being called to convention at Nanking, where it is expected that the rival sections of the country, both tired of their warring activities, will be happy to meet and discuss arrangements for the cessation of the foolish internecine strife. It is to be hoped that these anticipations will not be disappointed. By the way, it may be mentioned that the President has sent his representative to the conference. The country is indeed ripe for peace, if for no other reason than to obviate the necessity of appealing to a certain country for accommodation, financial and otherwise, at a price which is certainly not cheap.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

It was to be regretted that there was no reception at the British Legation to-day in recognition of the King's Birthday. In these days of bad news Britons welcome a common meeting place. But, whatever happens, we will still give the same negative answer to the question asked in refrain: "Ar, we downhearted?"

ELECTIONEERING IN CHINA.

It is not without significance that there are many in China who believe in the possibilities of constitutional Government. Despite the unhappy conditions prevailing, the Government has not wavered in its determination to proceed with the elections for a new Parliament, and the voting which has already taken place has aroused an enthusiasm which seems to augur well for the establishment of a representative assembly. Some of the elections have been postponed for several days, but not later than June 5th. The election for Representatives has been fixed for June 10th in the provinces, in some instances being prolonged to June 20th or 25th. Similarly, the primary election for Senators were held mostly at the end of May or first few days in June, but never have been postponed on account of local circumstances. The election of Senators takes place on June 20th. Whatever may be thought of constitutional Government in China, it must be admitted that the figures for the various provinces and administrative areas reveal a fairly broad franchise. Taking the metropolitan provinces of Chihli, the returns indicate that practically one-seventh of the population vote in the primary election, which is roughly one voter per family. True, the other provinces do not show the same high proportion, but that is explained by local circumstances. On the face of the returns published, we may reasonably hope that the new Parliament will really represent the people and not any particular section.

THE WAR.

GERMAN ATTACKS RENEWED IN WEST.

SECTOR ANTICIPATED BY EXPERTS.
ENEMY SUFFERS FRIGHTFUL LOSSES.

SUBMARINE RAIDS OFF AMERICAN COAST.

SEVERAL VESSELS TORPEDOED AND SHELLED.

SERIOUS HAPPENINGS IN AUSTRIA.

DOMINIONS AND WAR EFFORT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 10th.
10.45 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—Our air squadrons, co-operating with the French, worked over the Noyon-Montdidier front yesterday continually from dawn till dusk.

Bombing aeroplanes impeded the enemy's advance by harassing troops and transport with constant machine-gunning. Strong patrols of scout machines swept the battle area throughout the day, while our high-fliers were protecting them.

The targets hit included an aerodrome near Roye, where hostile aeroplanes were set on fire upon the ground; an ammunition dump at Montdidier, which went up in a sheet of flame; tanks of war material in trenches and on roads along the front; and the whole fighting line on the British front.

One of our artillery aeroplanes forced a German two-seater to land and surrender in our aerodrome. We brought down 14 other machines and drove down four uncontrolled. Four British machines are missing.

ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, June 10th.
10.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—There was nothing except reciprocal artillery firing in different sectors.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN POST RAIDED.

LONDON, June 10th.
12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided, yesterday, a German post in the sector north-eastward of Bethune. We repulsed an attack last evening on a post at Aveluy Wood.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 10th.
2.35 a.m.

Low clouds interfered with air work on June 8th, but our aeroplanes constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines.

Co-operating with the French, we heavily bombed Nieuport and Fresnoy-lez-Roye. Nine tons of bombs were dropped in the day time. We dropped two tons at night-time on the railway station at Salome and a dump eastward of La Bassée. We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. No British machine is missing.

BELGIAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 8th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Artillery actions were particularly lively in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude during the past two days. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. George's last evening.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 8th.

A wireless German official report states:—Westward of the Oise we captured Gury height and the adjoining lines.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRIGHTFUL GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, June 10th.

A *Hain* correspondent, telegraphing last evening, states:—The limited resistance, which our first line was called on to play, compelled the enemy to deploy on positions of which our artillery well knew the range. Consequently the enemy experienced heavier losses than in the two previous offensives.

A semi-official statement confirms that the German losses are really frightful.

GERMAN DRIVE CONTINUED.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—The German drive continued last evening and last night with the same desperation. On one left wing violent attacks were renewed several times, but they were shattered by our fire and counter-attacks. Contre-attacks, which were captured and recaptured, remained in our possession. On our right we held on south and east of Ville, which has been bitterly disputed. We captured over 500 prisoners in these actions.

BATTLEFIELD REPORTS ENCOURAGING.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.00 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing last evening, states:—The latest reports from the battlefield are encouraging. The French are fighting with great bravery and tenacity. On the right and left of the battle area the enemy, despite most powerful efforts, is unable to progress beyond the advanced position technically called the "covering zone," which is swept by the fire of his *minenwerfer*.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 8th.
10.20 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Our attack penetrated the hilly district south-westward of Noyon. We captured French positions westward of Matz, near Mortemer and Orville, and advanced beyond Cauchy and Riquebourg. We fought through Riquebourg and Lamotte Woods and threw back the enemy beyond Bourmont and Mareuil. We penetrated far into Thiescourt Wood in the neighbourhood of Lassigny. We captured 8,000 prisoners.

ENEMY CAPTURES VILLAGES.

PARIS, June 11th.

A communiqué states:—During the second day of the offensive the enemy fought, by powerful attacks and unceasingly strengthened by new effective, his advance in the direction of Estres, St. Denis and Ribecourt.

Our troops resisted tenaciously, but the enemy captured by repeated assaults and at the cost of heavy sacrifices the villages of Matz, Belloy and St. Maur. Heroic combats occurred in the Plateau Belloy.

South of Rissons-sur-Matz the enemy obtained a footing at Marqu'Eglise. Further east the battle continues on the southern outskirts of Elincourt.

FRENCH HOLD POSITIONS.

On the right the enemy succeeded in debouching from Bois-de-Thiescourt. On the left, between Courcelles and Ribecourt, we broke the enemy's attacks, holding our positions. East of the Oise the German attempt to retake Leport failed. Our airmen brought down 11 enemy aeroplanes. Our bombing machines intervened in the battle and immediately attacked, causing the enemy's troops massed behind the front of attack. Eighteen tons of projectiles were dropped on enemy convoys and railway stations. A great fire followed an explosion caused at Roye railway station.

AMERICAN PATROLS CROSS THE MARNE.

LONDON, June 11th.
2.15 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—North-westward of Chateau Thierry we, co-operating with the French, again improved our positions and inflicted losses. Our patrols crossed the Marne and successfully reconnoitred the hostile positions.

THE SIGNS ARE GOOD.

PARIS, June 10th.

We had accumulated fortifications on the front of attack, and it was thus the veritable forcing of a heavily fortified front that von Hutier's Eighteenth German Army had undertaken. Yesterday it had to attack in three directions. Firstly, on both banks of the Oise, in the direction of Compiègne, in order to turn the forest of Laigue and the wooded heights between the Oise and Matz Valley; secondly, the German centre had to attack in the direction of Compiègne, with Rissons and Estres as the immediate objectives; thirdly, the enemy's right had to debouch north and west of Montdidier in order to cut off the Somme front from that of the Oise.

M. Clemenceau last night said the day was perfectly satisfactory. This is the first time the enemy gained almost nothing during the first day of an attack, despite enormous efforts. M. Clemenceau concluded, "The battle is not finished, but the signs are good."

ENEMY RECAPTURE LOCHE REHOSPICE.

LONDON, June 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—An enemy attack on the French in Flanders recaptured the Loch Hospice. Attempts to advance beyond were repulsed.

THE TOMB OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, June 10th.
7.30 a.m.

There was no element of surprise in the renewal of the German offensive. The sector chosen, between Noyon and Montdidier, was anticipated in the reviews of expert opinions recently cabled. The principal objective is the famous town of Compiègne, between which and Noyon the

country is densely wooded, but the ultimate objective obviously is Paris. The French line covering the capital forms a salient from Montdidier to Trochu on the Oureq, with an extension thence to the Marne. At Essone, inside the salient, the main military centre is Compiègne, while Villers-Cotterets is the subsidiary centre. All this fortified territory, which is the chief remaining bulwark of the capital, consists of detached masses of rising ground lying across the head of the Oise Valley and containing a great road and railway to Paris. The line is vital, and in defending it the Allies are defending the very heart of France. There is little space for a retreat, and the French and British armies will have to bear the weight of the battle, but both are still unbroken, and every confidence is felt in Generalissimo Foch. A counter-blow will, perhaps, as a French writer says, make Paris a gigantic Verdun and the tomb of the German Army, and in any case it is expected that the fighting will be protracted, for the battle may be extended north or south by other desperate German attacks.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 10th.

An American communiqué states:—A fresh enemy attack during the night north-west of Chateau Thierry, in the vicinity of Boursches, broke down with severe enemy losses.

ENEMY FAILS TO BREAK LINES.

PARIS, June 10th.

A communiqué states:—This morning the offensive developed with sustained violence on a front of 35 kilometres between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, using important forces, repeatedly strove to break in our lines. The troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battlefield are obstinately stopping or slowing down the enemy thrust.

On our left the enemy did not succeed in crossing our "covering zone," and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on our line from Ribecourt, Le Feretoy and Mortemer. In the centre, the enemy's progress was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for the enemy, they gained a footing in the villages of Rissons-sur-Matz and Marcellis, where our first line units are contesting the ground foot by foot.

On the right, the enemy encountered a similar resistance, and, despite repeated efforts, was held on the front from Belval to Connetan-Courville.

ENEMY SUFFERS ENORMOUS LOSSES.

PARIS, June 10th.

A communiqué states:—In the centre the enemy tried by using new forces to extend his progress. He succeeded in reaching the southern outskirts of Cuvilly-le-Bois and Rissons-sur-Matz and the plateau at Bellinghe.

Further east the fighting continues in Bois-de-Thiescourt. Prisoners unanimously state that the battle has cost the attacking units enormous losses.

FRANCO-AMERICANS INCREASE PRISONERS.

North of the Aisne the artillery duel was somewhat lively. We concluded the local operation undertaken last evening east of Hautebraye and captured 150 prisoners. Between the Oureq and the Marne we repulsed several enemy attacks east of Niv.

Continuing their progress in the region of Boursches, French and American units gained ground, bringing the number of their prisoners up to 250 and capturing 30 machine-guns.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

EVIDENCE OF MARKSMANSHIP.

LONDON, June 8th.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent with the Americans in France states:—The Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more within the next few days or weeks which will forever dispel the impression the German Government sought to convey that, as a fighting factor, the United States do not exist. The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily, and American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with a regularity in numbers more than justifying the British confidence in the ultimate military triumph of the *Entente*. What I have seen here on the front and rear is a real guarantee of inevitable victory. It will be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and discover the Americans in every fourth village. The whole of the American divisions in some sectors form one unit holding a certain extent of line. In other sectors the Americans are brigaded with French and British Regiments, and I have seen American divisions intermingled with French divisions. The most impressive feature of the American Army is the high standard of intelligence and keenness of the men, apart from their remarkable military qualities, one conspicuous feature of which is their aptitude for accurate shooting. After a recent German raid on the American lines in Lorraine every German found dead was shot either through the heart or head.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, June 10th.

According to a message from Palestine, an official statement from Hedjaz says:—We captured a portion of the French system on the mile front in the coastal sector on the 8th inst.

Counter-attacks were repulsed and the new line consolidated. Arabs raided the railway 105 miles to the north-west of Medina and destroyed train culverts, track and the telegraph line.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINES OFF AMERICAN COAST.

SEVERAL SHIPS TORPEDOED AND SHELLED.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.

A batch of cables, undated, report enemy submarines off the New England coast, torpedoing and shelling shipping.

At present it is stated that two steamers, one schooner and two or three other vessels have been sunk, including the passenger steamer *Carolina*, with 340 persons aboard. All were saved except 10.

NO BASES ON MEXICAN COAST.

Mexican diplomats and United States officials do not believe that German U-boats have bases in Mexico. Naval men think that the U-boats obtained fuel from oil tank ships from Tampico, intercepted in the Gulf of Mexico.

United States squadrons are closely watching the South Atlantic and the eastern coast of South America.

OVER THREE HUNDRED PERSONS MISSING.

LATER.

It appears that 68 aboard the *Carolina* are either dead or missing.

It is estimated that a total of 350 persons are missing from the ships reported to have been submerged.

Apparently the schooner *Cole* was the first ship submerged, and later the *Carolina*, with 250 passengers and 120 crew.

A wireless message said that the submarine was shelling the ship and the passengers were taking to the boats. Three hundred passengers and crew were picked up in the sea and brought to an Atlantic port by a schooner.

Subsequently, two boatloads of the *Carolina's* survivors arrived at Atlantic City, but 16 of 35 occupants in the *Carolina's* motor-boat, which reached Lewis, Delaware, were drowned during a very severe thunderstorm on Sunday night, while the motor-boat was drifting about the ocean. Thus all the *Carolina's* complement is accounted for.

The former Dutch steamer *Teredo* has been submerged 60 miles east of Tered. The crew of 30 have been landed.

The *Puerto Rico*, a passenger steamer, sent a wireless message saying that the vessel was being attacked by a submarine. The result is unknown.

The survivors of the submerged schooner *Cole* were picked up by an American auxiliary warship. The submarine pursued the warship, but the latter escaped, taking refuge in an Atlantic port.

Immediately the submarines were reported, submarine chasers, seaplanes and other craft put to sea.

The authorities state that the naval units are fully equipped to meet enemy raids at ports from which troops are sailing to France.

The Captain of the *Cole* states that the submarine torpedoing his ship was two hundred feet long and carried two large guns mounted fore and aft, with a small gun amidships. He declares that he saw a second submarine.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

NEW YORK, June 8th.

A submarine sank the Norwegian steamer *Fulund* yesterday morning. Nineteen survivors have been landed.

WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH U.S. NAVAL PLANS.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

Naval circles express the opinion that if the submarine raids on the American coast are designed to effect the withdrawal of part of the American squadron operating abroad, the enemy will be severely disappointed. It is stated that Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy, has declared that the Atlantic coast defences are entirely adequate. It would be unnecessary to recall vessels from the war zone to counter the U-boats.

The newspapers are generally agreed that the raids will be abortive so far as interfering with the steady flow of troops and shipping across the Atlantic.

The *New York Times* reflects the temper of Americans in commenting:—"The Germans could not have chosen a more sure way to stir the war spirit in every American breast and to raise patriotic fervour to fever heat."

ROAD TO FRANCE WILL BE KEPT OPEN.

LONDON, June 9th.

A cablegram from Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the American Navy, has been published which says:—"The activities of German submarines on the American coast have in no way changed the policy of the Government. The road to France will be kept open. There will be no weakening of our naval forces in Europe. Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors has stimulated recruiting."

Washington, June 10th.

Mr. Daniels has declared that the Navy has accomplished the duty of keeping open the door to France and guarding food supplies for co-belligerents, and will continue to do so.

INSURANCE RATES.

The Treasury Department announces that the submarine danger is insufficient to justify the advance of marine insurance rates. The life insurance rates on officers and crew of merchantmen in the war zone were reduced on June 4th, as recommended prior to the raids.

IRISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, June 8th.

A Belfast steamer from England reached port in a sinking condition. A submarine had fired three torpedoes at her and missed. She steamed ahead in the darkness and waited till a steamer came alongside. A fourth torpedo tore an immense hole in her side. The crew of 27 took to the boats and waited till daylight, when they again went on board, though the decks were awash. They repaired the damaged wireless and signalled. Two tugs arrived and brought the steamer to port.

THE "HARPATHIAN" TORPEDOED.

WASHINGTON, June 7th.

The Navy Department announces that the *Harpathan* was submarined on the morning of June 6th.

The crew were rescued. One person was injured.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OUTRAGE.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, June 6th.

The hospital ship *Koningin Regentes*, with the British Delegates for The Hague War Prisoners' Conference on board, struck a mine off the English coast, 30 miles from Leman Bank.

Four stokers are believed to have been drowned, and the purser died on board. The remainder were rescued.

VESSEL SANK IN FIVE MINUTES.

ROTTERDAM, June 7th.

Particulars show that the *Koningin Regentes* was 500 yards behind the *Sindoro* at one o'clock in the morning on June 6th when she was struck right amidships and broke and sank in five minutes.

The *Sindoro* immediately proceeded to the rescue. Some of the crew of the *Koningin Regentes* declare they saw the torpedo approach and hit the *Koningin Regentes*.

It is stated that all the ships were undoubtedly on their right course.

A HAPPY RUSE.

The British Delegates, were on board the *Sindoro*, not the *Koningin Regentes*. It transpires that it had been given out that the British Delegates to the War Prisoners' Conference were to travel by the *Koningin Regentes*, but with the view of evading possible espionage agents they finally took passage on the *Sindoro*.

VICTIM OF TORPEDO.

LONDON, June 8th.

Although Lord Newton states he refuses to believe the hospital ship *Koningin Regentes* was torpedoed, the weight of evidence seems to leave very little doubt that the ship was the victim of a U-boat.

The Captain, interviewed, said:—"There is not the slightest doubt it was a torpedo. My direct impression after the explosion was that it was a torpedo. This is the fourth time I have been in a marine disaster. My ship has three run upon a mine, so I have had some experience. This time the shock was quite different, and the explosion did not give such a loud report as a mine."

Quartermaster Dekkers says he heard a whistling noise and saw a torpedo coming. It was impossible for him to be mistaken, he says, because he had often watched torpedo exercises, and had formerly served in the Dutch Navy.

Three other members of the crew declare positively that they saw the torpedo. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* declares it is impossible to doubt that a torpedo sank the ship.

"WILFUL DESTRUCTION"

THE HAGUE, June 8th.

The *Nieuw Courant* points out that the "wilful destruction" of the hospital ship *Koningin Regentes* occurred under circumstances which practically exclude a "mistake." There cannot be a submarine commander who does not know why hospital ships again and again cross the North Sea.

The paper further draws attention to the fact that the Germans have always said the particular sound of a paddleboat was clearly recognisable by a submarine, and asks, "Was one of the submarine heroes afraid that the Conference at The Hague would give the war a somewhat more humane character? Was it the deed of a madman?"

The newspaper considers that speedy German action is necessary.

DUTCH INQUIRY ORDERED.

Following the receipt of the first official reports of the sinking of the *Koningin Regentes* the Naval Authorities ordered a fresh inquiry by a special mechanical commission.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION REQUIRED.

AMSTERDAM, June 10th.

Handelsblad says there can be no further question of transporting wounded or prisoners in Dutch ships, or even over Dutch territory, until the crime against the *Koningin Regentes* is cleared up, and, if it is proved that a German submarine is responsible, and until complete satisfaction is given by the public punishment of the guilty, compensation for all damage, and the immediate replacement of the ship by one at least of equal value.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

PARIS, June 10th.

Echo de Paris, referring to the British and French aerial activities in destroying the enemy's lines of communication, says a single attack the other day caused one hundred trucks of shells and numerous ammunition dumps to explode in the station at Longueven.

A single German chasing squadron lost in one night 60 airmen and practically all its machines.

Cantonments full of troops received as much as 20 tons of explosives in two hours.

Generalissimo Foch is not forgetting Karlsruhe and Mannheim, but he is at present more busy elsewhere.

EARLIER CABLES.

"GOTHA" FELLEED OVER DUNKIRK.

PARIS, June 9th.

A "Gotha" which attacked Dunkirk was felled by gunfire, and the crew of three were captured.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACKS POST.

LONDON, June 10th.

A Portuguese East African communiqué states:—Two enemy columns crossed the Lurio River on May 27th and 28th. Three companies on the 28th attacked a post at Malindi, defended by a small detachment of Portuguese and British troops, who were obliged to retire on June 1st, owing to the exhaustion of their ammunition.

Italian Front.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POST-WAR BOYCOTT OF GERMAN SHIPS.

FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE PLEDGED.

PARIS, June 10th.

In reply to the appeal of Mr. Havelock Wilson, the Secretary of the French Sailors' Union pledges 200,000 of the personnel of the French Mercantile Marine to follow the lead of their British colleagues in boycotting German ships in trade after the war.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE SWEDISH SOCIALIST LEADER TO ATTEND.

LONDON, June 10th.

The Swedish Socialist leader, M. Branting, has telegraphed Mr. Arthur Henderson accepting an invitation to attend the Labour Party Conference in London from June 28th to June 29th.

SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, June 11th.

The silver market is steady.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—The price is unchanged. If the rise of one per cent. in insurance from New York to London foreshadowed from New York materialises, it is quite possible this will be reflected in the London price.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

BRITAIN WILL STAND THE TEST.

LONDON, June 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the dinner of the Printers' Pension Association, said the present generation of Britons had made unsurpassed sacrifices, together with our Allies, for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour, both trained and skilled, with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging, because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we are depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed, it would be a sorry world to live in. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we are confronted to-day; the fate of the world and the destinies and lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, sordid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We are paying a big, and an honouring price for victory, but the sum total of human wickedness which has been paid for victory will not equal in value what we are defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was the plague! (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for, and this is the country which has faced a great crisis in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammerblows. Hammerblows crack and crumble poor material, but they consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts, which has stood the test for centuries, and it will stand this test. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel who are fighting for the honour of their native land, and fighting without flinching. I have seen them, and never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They are full of courage and determination to fight through to the end, and it is a united France more now than ever. So it is a united Britain, but we have to sink our political differences. Although controversies will recur after the war, the deluge will have swept away the landmarks, and there will be different methods of dealing with things. Men will let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve never to give in. Let Great Britain stand like a breakerwater against this torrent, and God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.)

FOODSTUFFS' OUTLOOK MUCH IMPROVED.

LONDON, June 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes stated that the outlook regarding home produce and foodstuffs has much improved. Effective control of the wholesale distribution of milk had become a national necessity. There were the strongest reasons for continuing the bread subsidy, in order to prevent an increase in the price of the loaf. An additional 100,000 acres in England and 120,000 thousand acres in Ireland have been put under potatoes. If the discipline now imposed upon the community was maintained and the self-sacrifice of the people continued, we could feel absolutely safe.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PRESENTS WELCOME OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, June 10th.

The newspapers publish long special articles and editorials welcoming the representatives to the Imperial Conference. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "To have them among us, moving in our midst, and sharing in the innermost councils of the British Cabinet is at once a stimulus to inspiration."

The journal points out that the Conference will consist, as last year, of a special continuous series of meetings of the War Cabinet, though the War Cabinet can, of course, call in at any time any other Minister whose department is specially interested. The paper says it is possible that something further will be done at the coming Conference to give a sharper definition of the principles laid down last year affecting the Dominions, though it is not likely much time will be spent on theoretic problems while the sole preoccupation of every delegate is how soonest to bring the war to a victorious end. "Australia and New Zealand send their Premiers, who will declare fearlessly the new Australian Monroe Doctrine, 'Hands off the Pacific,' a discussion that with them alone must have first-rate importance from the obvious bearing it has upon any possible terms of peace."

The *Times* says the second meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet is in itself a proof that the Dominion members were very clear last year that the work done then was indispensable, but that the claims upon their time at home are sufficiently imperative, and Sir R. Borden, in saying that he and his colleagues are anxious to accomplish their mission with the least possible delay, expresses the feeling of the representatives of the other Dominions. As the crisis in the war unfolds itself everything depends upon the power and use not merely of men but of every form of national activity at the place where it is most needed in the most effective way. Great Britain's instrument to this end is the Imperial War Cabinet, whose creation forms a most suggestive contrast to the marked increase of the German autocracy's authority over its Allies. So huge is the scope of war activities to be considered that the Dominion members cannot wholly undertake them at the moment of their arrival. They must have time at least to acquire a knowledge of the facts and to become familiar with the war atmosphere in the Empire's capital. Assuredly the Dominion members will eat no bread of idleness in London.

CANADA'S WAR SPIRIT.

LONDON, June 9th.

Sir Robert Borden, interviewed, observed that the spirit of the Canadian people will continue to be resolute and indomitable to the end. Certain disturbances in Quebec had been greatly exaggerated in the Press. The people in Quebec had recently been more thoroughly awakened to the gravity of the situation. Young men were coming forward into the Military Service Act and voluntarily to duty in the cause which involved the future of their country.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA.

LONDON, July 6th.

Canadian shipbuilding now equals one-quarter of the total merchant tonnage production in the United Kingdom during 1917. Four-fifths of the ships on the stocks will be completed this year.

NEW ZEALAND'S INFLEXIBLE RESOLVE.

LONDON, June 9th.

The Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in an interview, said he had brought from New Zealand the promise of an inflexible resolve to do all in their power to carry the war to a successful end. New Zealand was convinced that the only satisfactory end was one which would render Germany incapable of resuming war or to continue as a menace to the peaceful progress of free nations. The Colonies in the Pacific ought not to be returned to Germany, or she would use them for strategic purposes, as naval bases, wireless stations, and aerodromes, a peril which must be averted.

AIM TO STARVE ENGLAND COMED TO FAILURE.

LONDON, June 8th.

Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister in New Zealand, in an interview, after an absence from England for a twelvemonth, stated that he was impressed with the appearance of the country from the productive point of view. He was of opinion that the heaviness of the prospective British crops and the increased area cultivated proved that Germany's chance of starving Great Britain through submarine warfare was doomed to absolute failure. The war could only end in a pronounced and certain victory for the British Empire and her powerful Allies. New Zealand was resolved to do its part. The victory was nearer than ever, but the goal was greater.

OBTAINING RECRUITS BY SUBSTITUTES.

ESTONIA (NATAL), June 9th.

General Botha said that South Africa was unworthy of a free constitution if she did not recognise the call on behalf of the Allied cause. "To-day the Allies are fighting against odds, but I believe in God, and He never will allow a righteous cause to fail. Even if Paris fell, we will not cease, because we will never surrender our faith and our freedom." (Cheers.)

General Botha urged all fit men to immediately enlist, and also dwell upon the success of the scheme for obtaining recruits by substitutes.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AT JOHANNESBURG.

CAPE TOWN, June 9th.

The anxious condition of labour affairs at Johannesburg is indicated by the South African Mineworkers' Union declining the suggestion of the Federation of Trades to await the formulation of demands by kindred unions, and insisting that the demands be immediately met, principally an increase of 25 per cent. in wages, owing to the cost of living and irrespective of the present sliding scale war bonus.

NATIVES DEMAND INCREASE.

CAPE TOWN, June 10th.

Four thousand natives employed by the Johannesburg Municipality have demanded an increase in wages of sixpence daily. The Town Council has prolonged its sittings to consider the demand.

It is hoped that sanitary and other public services will be maintained.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 9th.

A telegram from Khar'kov states that the Germans have occupied the railway junction at Lysky near Voronej, to which the Soviets had fallen back.

Moscow, May 31st.

As already done at Petrograd, all the chief Moscow newspapers have been suppressed.

A Bolshevik manifesto calls the workmen and peasants to arms, "for bread for your children, fathers and mothers," and urges armed resistance against counter-revolutionaries and conspirators, and "Death to the enemies of the people."

Moscow, June 7th.

Only the Bolshevik newspapers are permitted to be published here.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS REPLACE GERMANS IN UKRAINE.

LONDON, June 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Moscow, telegraphing on the 1st instant, says that the German troops sent to the French front from the Ukraine have been replaced by Austrians.

GERMANY AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, June 9th.

It is officially denied, says Reuter's Moscow Correspondent, that negotiations have begun at Moscow on the subject of the future German control of the Trans-Siberian Railway as far as Irkutsk.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 31st.

Two Treasury clerks conveying £4,000 to the Government Printing Works, for the payment of employees, were held up by masked men with revolvers.

The robbers escaped with their booty, though lefty pursued.

An acting officer in charge of the Victorian Railway Union has been arrested in connection with the robbery.

POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION IN ITALY.

ROME, June 8th.

Thirty-five were killed and 100 injured in an explosion at a powder factory at Castiglione Bolognese, in the province of Milan.

The damage was slight, and apparently the explosion was accidental.

FOOD PRICES AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, June 6th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bigland prophesied that on the declaration of peace food prices would increase 300 per cent., and he urged the Government to advance money to provide for national requirements for two years after the war.

SHIPS BUILT EXCEED SHIPS SUBMARINED.

PARIS, June 7th.

The Under-Secretary of Marine informed the Committee of the Chamber that the tonnage destroyed during the five last months of 1918 was only half that destroyed during the past five months of 1917, despite the increase in American sailings. Moreover, Great Britain and America had built in May merchant tonnage far in excess of that destroyed, while the number of submarines destroyed was constantly increasing. In recent months twice the number of German submarines were destroyed than the Germans were able to build during the same period.

THE WAR-PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, June 6th.

The Anglo-German War Prisoners' Conference begins on June 6th in the Binnenhof, where The Hague Peace Conference sat.

CONFERENCE OPENS.

THE HAGUE, June 6th.

The Exchange of Prisoners of War Conference has been opened.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION BERLIN PRESS URGES INTERVENTION.

HARBIN, June 7th.

Bolshevik forces are concentrating at Olovianina with a view to attacking Colonel Semenov.

Considerable forces, including 2,000 Austro-Germans, are proceeding there via Chita.

The Berlin Press urges intervention in Siberia.

SEMEVNOFF'S COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

Reuter's Correspondent at Harbin says that Colonel Semenov, who, owing to dissensions at Harbin, left for Siberia on May 29th, reports that the Bolsheviks have crossed the River Onon and strongly pressed attacks, which have been checked.

The Austro-German force, consisting of a cavalry brigade and four companies of infantry, is threatening Semenov's communications.

MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, June 10th.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on June 1st, stated that the pro-German Bolsheviks west of Harbin are sweeping eastward, threatening to pass Harbin and extending in the direction of Vladivostok.

The Cossack leader, Semenov, is no longer a barrier to Bolshevism.

The Japanese military authorities cannot safely ignore the situation. "My belief, founded on good information, is that the Far East may witness a dramatic development."

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 7th.

Reuter learns that China has decided to deport all enemy subjects for internment to Australia, when transport is available.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION CONFERENCE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Anti-Conscription Conference, which has been resumed at Dublin, has passed a resolution warning Irishmen that conscription is only postponed. The Lord Mayor is ready to proceed on a mission to America, whenever the rights of Irishmen and national self-determination are again attacked.

P. & O. PURCHASE FALMOUTH DRYDOCKS.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has acquired the whole of the drydocks and workshops at Falmouth, which it proposes to extend and modernise.

TURKEY'S AMBITIONS IN THE CAUCASUS.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.

Kreuz Zeitung attacks Turkey for having ambitions on the Black Sea coast and the Caucasus.

The paper says the union of Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible, because it would injure Ukraine's vital interests in the province of Taurida, of which Crimea is part, and belongs nationally and geographically to Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol. Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position on the Black Sea, making the part-Turkish idea paramount there, also to make the Caucasus, a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence the German policy is confronted by difficult tasks.

A certain antagonism between Trans-Caucasia and Turkey already exists, and antagonism between Turkey and Ukraine is arising, while Turkey's idea of her relations with Persia is in no way recognised by the latter. When Germany entered the war she guaranteed Turkey's present frontiers and will continue to fight for them. Therefore, Germany is entitled to oppose the Turkish designs in the north-east, and east, which go far beyond any of the possibilities contemplated at the beginning of the war.

Kreuz Zeitung concludes by arguing that the war must not leave antagonisms between Germany and Russia, the supreme war aim being to make the formation of a free coalition against Germany impossible.

GERMANISING FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, June 7th.

A German Colonel has been appointed Adjutant to the Finnish Chief of Staff. The Finnish Military College will be controlled by Germans. Finnish officers will be trained in Germany, and the coast fleet will be organised by Germans.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

PARIS, June 6th.

A decree appoints a Committee under the authority of the Minister for War for the defence of an entrenched camp in Paris, and charged to carry out measures for organising, arming and provisioning the entrenched camp.

General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, is appointed President of the Committee.

AID TO THE WAR CABINET.

LONDON, June 6th.

The Government has approved of the scheme of the Allies to supply the Cabinet with five Committees, which will be established, to include representatives of England, France, Italy and America, all experts in wool, leather, other raw materials, tobacco, matches, paper, timber, coal, metals, cereals, meats, fats, etc. Their reports will go to the Maritime Council, who will thus know the shipping requirements, and thus competition in buying and transport will be eliminated.

GENERALISSIMO'S WAR STRATEGY.

LONDON, June 8th.

Generalissimo Foch, continuing his article on strategy in the *Field*, after stating that a battle must not be purely defensive, says that it is an obvious corollary from this that the offensive, whether started at the beginning of the action, or whether it follows the defensive, can alone give results and consequently must, at the finish, always be adopted. Theoretically, the conduct of a battle is the carrying through of a decisive attack to success and to apply one's forces in a greater strength and unexpectedly at a given point at a given moment. In practice, other things must be taken into account. The idea of protection reappears and absorbs forces. Numerous combats of lesser importance are necessary, but undoubtedly the decisive attack is the very keystone of the battle and all other actions which make up the battle must only be envisaged and considered in a measure in which they prepare, facilitate and guarantee the development of the decisive attack, characterised by its mass, its surprise, and its speed, and for which, consequently, it is essential to reserve the maximum force possible of troops of manœuvre.

In the manœuvre, of battle the reserve, namely, the prepared bludgeon, is organised, kept back and carefully instructed to execute a single act of battle from which results are expected, namely, the decisive attack. The reserve is husbanded with the most extreme parsimony, so that the bludgeon may be strong enough and the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought plan of winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, the reserves are thrown in altogether in action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of the battle.

After dwelling on essential points to be considered in connection with the organisation of a scheme of decisive attack and showing how they may have to be varied owing to altered enemy plans, Generalissimo Foch argues that frontal fighting absorbs in practice a greater part of all the forces and at times, whereas a decisive attack employs a lesser part of the troops and lasts only a few moments; a double effect of perspective, which confirms superficial minds in the idea that frontal fighting is the battle because they judge only by quantity (of forces or time), not by results and the cause of them.

In conclusion, Generalissimo Foch says we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and accessories obscure main principles, yet history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, viz., the decisive attack, which alone is capable of assuring the overthrow of an adversary.

GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE, INTERESTING FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, June 10th.

The French Press is lengthily discussing the latest German peace offensive initiated by *Kreuz Zeitung* and other German newspapers mainly on the lines of annexation in the West as well as in the East. Frenchmen invite Germany to exactly define the objectives if it wishes a serious discussion, but point out that if Germany and Austria possess territorial pledges the Allies have others, because they hold the mastery of the seas and are able, with the co-operation of the two Americas, to close to the Central Powers the commercial outlets indispensable to their economic existence, making the game even.

M. Auguste Gauvain, writing in the *Journal Debats*, asks the Allies plainly to define the general political situation arising from the war without making an indictment or enumerating claims, but merely enunciating the great principles on which a settlement of the individual questions depends.

The Social Deputy, M. Marcel Cachin, in the *Reuvre*, thinks that there is no harm in approaching the subject of peace, which should be the first thought of all Governments.

The *Temps* attributes the peace offensive to the German idea that France is about to be crushed, and says that the defence of Paris suffices for a war aim at present.

CRIMINAL TO LOOK BACK.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

Mr. Lansing, in a speech at the Columbia University, warned his hearers against insincere German peace suggestions, which were coming through many channels, and said, having entered the struggle, it would be criminal to look back.

GREAT PEACE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 6th.

Apparently serious things are happening in Austria of which very little is allowed to be known, but significant facts are beginning to leak out indicating the existence of a strong peace movement among the masses. It now transpires that the German Social-Democratic Workers of Austria, after two days' conference, issued a threatening document confirming the view that the workers are in a state of very great excitement. It warns the Government that irretrievable feelings will be produced by the excited feelings of the masses unless the workers are convinced that the Central Powers will not prolong the war for any imperialistic aims, unless there is an equal distribution of foodstuffs, unless the Government forthwith summons Parliament and settles the labour disputes according to civil procedure, and unless the Government meets other social demands.

The document exhorts the workers not to strike now, but to hold themselves in readiness for a more favourable hour, "which is coming." Reference to this last threat is noteworthy and important.

An article in *the Morning Post*, *Politiken*, states that "Austria may prove to be the Zion from whence liberation will proceed." *Politiken* specifically comments on the great peace movement in Austria, and says it is owing to this that Austria is prevented from taking the offensive against Italy.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. MILITARY DICTATORSHIP DENOUNCED.

LONDON, June 8th.

In the Reichstag, Herr Wendel (Socialist) denounced the military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine and said that before the war four-fifths of the population were strongly pro-German, but now conditions were entirely reversed.

Herr Waldstein (Progressive) corroborated Herr Wendel's statement.

General Wrisberg said that only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned as a result of the war emergency law. Herr Waldstein interrupted, shouting "Hundreds."

Herr Groeber (Centre) said that unfortunately the Reichstag's wishes regarding the repatriation of Alsace-Lorrainers were not fulfilled. Surely permanent banishment from Alsace-Lorraine went beyond the necessities of war.

Herr Hauss, an Alsatian, said the persons acquitted by the Military Court had been again banished. That was an insult to the law. Undoubtedly, discontent prevailed in Alsace, but if the Reichstag did its duty the discontent would vanish.

Herr Roehle (Socialist) said that silence in the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of Alsatians.

AMERICA REFUSES GERMANY'S DEMAND.

THREAT OF REPRISALS.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The State Department has refused Germany's demand for the release of Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried London, described as a citizen of the United States, who is now under arrest in Germany as a spy. Germany proposed the exchange through the Swiss Government, threatening reprisals if the demand was refused.

It appears that London served in the Russian Army, and was condemned to death at Warsaw, but the sentence was commuted to 10 years' imprisonment. Rintelen is one of the most important German spies. He was arrested in England, and was sent to the United States at the request of the United States Government. He was sentenced at New York in February last with 10 other Germans to 18 months' imprisonment for conspiring to destroy *Eutaw* munition.

The State Department, in replying to the German proposal for the exchange, early pointed out that if reprisals on Americans were contemplated for Rintelen's confinement, "it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts on that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to a great number of German subjects in this country."

APPALLING STORY OF GERMAN ATROCITIES.

SLOW MURDER OF BRITONS.

LONDON, June 7th.

Another appalling story has just been added to the long list of German atrocities. This is an account given by a member of the Royal Naval Division who was captured at the siege of Antwerp and who has now arrived in England after escaping to a neutral country. He relates the fiendish outrages on British prisoners by the Germans on the Riga front, involving the slow murder of 40 men sent to work under fire. It had been decided, he says, that out of a batch of 500 Britons 35 should die in consequence of an allegation that 36 German prisoners had been murdered by British sentries. The men were formed in groups of three, and the misdeeds of any individual were visited on all three men in the group. They were taken from their working parties at the end of the day and made to mount on a brick and then tied to a pole. The brick was afterwards kicked away, leaving the man suspended for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights in the intense cold. Forty men died as a result of this treatment, for when they were released they were like blocks of ice, and circulation had to be restored by their comrades. Prior to this 200 British prisoners had been marched 22 miles from Libau to Kelsen without food or halt, often having to traverse snowdrifts waist-deep. If they halted the Uhlans drove them forward with prods from their lances. Ninety men collapsed on the march and many were bleeding from lance prods. One poor Naval Division man who fell in the snow was charged by a Uhlman, whose lance entered the Naval man's head behind the ear, and the first got into the wound. The ultimate fate of this man is unknown. A Grenadier Guardsman who collapsed was shot dead in cold blood by a Uhlman, who remarked, "You are no good any longer."

AUSTRO-GERMAN MILITARY UNITY.

AMSTERDAM, June 9th.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, says that as the result of the Visits of Count Burian to Sofia and Constantinople, the Austro-German military unity will be extended to Bulgaria and Turkey, the Supreme War Council having the right to transfer the troops of one Army to another.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMER DAMAGED.

OUR LONDON LETTER. MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS IN WAR TIME. THE SURGING LINE OF BATTLE IN THE WEST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 28th.

Recent Ministerial resignations and the constant re-shuffling of high appointments of State are disquieting factors in the midst of such a war as this. It makes "the man in the street" impatient because he is unable to understand it, and no explanations of a convincing nature are ever given. His argument is that, apart from the politicians, men holding important appointments ought, like a general in the Army, to retain office until superseded. They ought not to throw up their posts through personal pique or other private reasons. Moreover, unless national interests are made to override every other consideration honest opinion is apt to be side-tracked by party politicians and party journalists.

"There must be something wrong with a Government which has been obliged in a few weeks to throw out of employment men like Admiral Jellicoe, Sir William Robertson, Sir Hugh Trenchard, and Sir David Henderson," says the *Westminster Gazette*. "This is a typical example of what is being written in a section of the Press. Of course, many people overlook the fact that the *Westminster* is Mr. Asquith's pet organ, and the paper can not forget or forgive Mr. Lloyd George for being the main cause of the downfall of the Asquith Administration. Even in war time you might as well hope to find the milk of human kindness in a male tiger as forbearance in a party politician."

NO SWAPPING OF HORSES.

Fortunately, public opinion is not disturbed by leader writers or party men in Parliament. All that the public care about is the vigorous conduct of the war. But there is a feeling of irritation that politics or persons should distract attention from the supreme object we have in view. Whatever happens there will be no swapping of horses in mid-stream. The present position of the country is far too grave for that; and it will remain extremely grave for many weeks or months, as anyone may see who turns his eyes across the Channel to the surging battle-line. Since March 21st, when the great attack was first launched, the Germans have continued to advance a little here, a little more there, now in one place and now in another, by sheer weight of numbers. But however much we may regret the loss of ground halloved by the heroic sacrifices of our dearest sons, we will not necessarily bring a decision in favour of Germany.

The object of the German Higher Command is now clearly revealed, and has even been admitted. This was the destruction of the British Armies as a preliminary to the final overthrow of French resistance. So far that aim has been balked, and every military authority with whom I have conversed during the past few weeks is confident that it will be frustrated.

THE FINAL FACTOR.

At the same time the fact must be admitted that the dispatches from the front continue to record the loss of places of historic interest and of tactical value in the present war, and we must be prepared for still further disagreeable news. It may be that, the position of Ypres having been seriously threatened, we shall have eventually to suffer Calais and Boulogne to fall into German hands. Still, even the loss of the Channel ports need not be regarded as catastrophic and the end of the war. At the moment of writing, however, it is a contingency that has to be contemplated.

The German military critics, it is to be noted, have confessed that "the idea underlying the whole of the great battle in France is that of the annihilation of the enemy reserves." Therefore, so long as we can read of prodigious German assaults outnumbering our men by three, four and even more to one, we can be certain that the enemy is using up his reserves at a faster rate than he has compelled the utilisation of ours. This is the dominating point of the war situation as it is understood here. Man-Power will be the final factor in the war on land, and not the acquisition of territory or the capture of this or that town.

THE LAST RESERVES.

On this point, as to the importance of the last reserves of Man-Power, it is of particular interest to recall the opinion of the greatest of all masters of war. There is a passage quoted in Freytag-Loringhoven's book in which it is stated that Napoleon said to Moreau, "Victory falls in the last event to the biggest battalions." Moreau asked whether other factors, such as efficiency and leadership, did not weigh heavily and might compensate and prevail. Napoleon replied that that might be so in a single battle, but seldom in a whole war. "Victories used up armies no less surely than defeats." Our aim must be to hold the Germans while they dash themselves against our defensive positions, and keep our armies intact. It will then be for the Americans to come in, and, as the "biggest battalions" in the Napoleonic sense, administer the death stroke to the common enemy.

"UNDER THE UMBRELLA."

It is said, however, and with perfect truth, that it will take time before the United States is able to intervene in sufficient strength to turn the scale as regards men. In the meanwhile we must carry on; and hence the urgent call for men here to fill the gaps in the Armies during the next six months. Happily there is no cause for uneasiness on this score as far as England is concerned. The younger men in industry, hitherto regarded as being "under the umbrella," are coming forward of their own accord and offering themselves as soldiers. If

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD LEVERHULME'S FAITH IN ENGLISH IDEALS. "BANKERS ARE AS TIMID AS RABBITS."

Lord Leverhulme, in conversation with a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*, declared that for the Anglo-Saxon race to buckle down to the German would be an eternal disgrace.

After discussing the possibility that the war might last from three to five years, Lord Leverhulme said:—

"I can contemplate anything rather than the knocking down of the Anglo-Saxon race to the German. That would be eternal disgrace. We should never survive it. It would be our ruin."

"My opinion is that finance will never stop us. I don't care how big our debt may be, we can shoulder it. But I am little suspicious about bankers. Of course, it's only a guess, I don't know, but I can't help thinking a banker must have been talking to Lord Lansdowne before he wrote those letters. Bankers are as timid as rabbits. I have noticed that all my life. No sooner does a man fall ill than they fly to their ledgers, thinking he's going to die, to see how much he owes them. They are almost all like that—extraordinarily timid. It's very curious, but they seldom have the courage which is essential to enterprise of any magnitude. But finance won't stop us."

Our debt after finishing off the Napoleonic menace was eight hundred millions. It is calculated that our national wealth now is tenfold what it was then. I say it is a hundredfold. Think of the discoveries which have been made since Waterloo. We mine for coal at an infinitely greater depth. Our modern mining for all minerals is a revolution. Then think of the revolution, equally great, in chemistry, transport, agriculture, marketing—in fact, everything. Then think of the present extent of the British Empire. Tenfold! I say the national wealth, at the very least, is a hundredfold greater than it was in Napoleon's day. We shall shoulder our debt."

Has the Russian smash affected the ideas with which England went to war? As it modified my opinion as regards German character? The answer is clear. That so-called peace emphasizes everything for which England went to war, and puts into flaming italics, if there are such things, everything in German character that is a menace to the happiness of mankind. Never before did I see so vividly how essential it is to defeat Germany. And never before did I feel so sharply in my very bones that it is how Germany, to accept Germany's will, would mean our eternal disgrace. Fight on! Of course we must fight on. Is there an Englishman who doubts it? Is there an Englishman, after this Russian peace, who would trust the Germans, who could bring himself to sit at a conference table with them arranging the future of mankind? Don't think of frontiers. Don't think of territory. Think of it as the future of men, women, and children. Would you arrange that future with the Germans of Brest? Never mind about Armenian massacres, Serbian massacres, Belgian massacres, U-boat atrocities here, there, and everywhere; don't think of those things, but think simply of the Peace Treaty of Brest. Would you negotiate the future of men, women, and children with the German scoundrels who trapped the deluded and disarmed Russians to their ruin?

Air peace made with an undefeated Germany, any peace, would undermine our Anglo-Saxon mentality for centuries. We should never be the same race again. All our idealism would be clouded over by the emasculating opportunism of the materialist. We should be like the Germans. We should have a bagman morality. We should walk the earth with the same sort of feeling that a card-sharper must have in his brain. We should have failed to say the eternal No. We should have accepted dishonour—on what grounds? On the grounds of convenience. What an end for our race!—at any rate what a poison to hand on to our children! Dishonour rather than sacrifice! Do you think our children would survive that? Isn't there a time when a nation must say, and mean, Death rather than Dishonour? Isn't dishonour more fatal than a loss of acres?

they had been asked to do this last February before the present peril became manifest they would have probably refused, and indulged in a lot of tall talk about "downing tools." Instead, they are proving that the Englishmen first and Trade Unionists afterwards, they are ready to fight and, if needs be, to die for their heritage as free men.

WHAT WILL IRELAND DO?

But while we are faced with the present crisis what may happen in Ireland if conscription is enforced there is another matter. With the Irish Roman Catholic bishops joining hands with Sinn Féin and every other anti-English faction in order to resist the proposed application of the Military Service Acts to Ireland, anything may happen at any moment. One thing is tolerably clear—namely, that Ireland is at the cross-roads of her history. Unless she joins now with the Allies in resisting Germany and striking a blow for civilisation she will be reckoned with world-opinion, coldly disdainful, after the war. She will also forfeit not only the sympathy of America, according to the latest reports of Irish-American views on the question.

Much more depends upon the issue of conscription in Ireland than the immediate enrolment of the young men; for, as the *Times* points out, "in throwing down a challenge to the Imperial Parliament the Roman hierarchy have done more than repeat their old, obscure intervention in the Home Rule controversy. They have openly assumed the right as a Church to intervene in politics, and in so doing they have shaken to its foundations the whole edifice of religious toleration in these islands."

—H.B.

THE BREST-LITOVSK CONFERENCE. THE LIGHTER SIDE.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, dealing with the lighter side of the Brest-Litovsk Conference, writes:—

The Brest-Litovsk Conference was shorn of much of the solemnity and awe with which the secret conclaves of diplomats are usually surrounded. This was due, of course, to the total unconventionality of the Russian Delegation, whose members not only knew nothing but did not care to know anything about diplomatic conventionalities. From this confrontation of professionals with amateurs a number of amusing situations and incidents arose which enlivened the otherwise dramatic and even tragic proceedings.

How little the Germans, with all their cleverness and knowledge of Russian affairs and character, knew the men with whom they were dealing was shown on the first day of the Conference, when Baron von Kuchlmann and his friends came to the conference-room dressed in black coats, with all their decorations pinned on their breasts—to find the Russians awaiting them in the same clothes in which they had travelled. A Turkish delegate even attempted to address some of the Russians as "Excellencies," and only desisted when he noticed the broad smile on the face of one of the Russians who had been sitting noticeably in his chair, smoking a huge pipe. When M. Trotsky joined the party some of the Germans, though they had learnt enough by that time of the character of the Russians, could not prevail upon themselves to address him simply as Herr Trotsky, but persisted in dubbing him "Von Trotsky"—no doubt from sheer inability to conceive that a Minister could be anything but a von. The article even appeared in the first protocols of the sittings which were attended by Trotsky, and only when he struck it out with his own hand was it dropped.

FOOL'S ERRANDS.

Politeness was, indeed, a feature of the German delegates, and, above all, of Kuchlmann himself. He makes, no doubt, the impression of a very clever man with charming manners and a worldly knowledge of things. On the other hand, Count Czernin was apparently regarded by the Russians as honest and amiable but weak. It is characteristic that the Germans used him for all sorts of diplomatic fool's errands, which he had to execute in private. One day, conversing with one of the leaders of the Russian Delegation, he accidentally, as it were, broached the subject of the Tsar's fate. Was it true, he asked, that the Bolshevik Government was about to allow him to proceed to England? The reply was in the negative. "Why not," he asked. "He was told that the Tsar, if allowed to leave Russia and settle abroad, would at once become the centre of a counter-revolutionary intrigue. The eleven foot clumsily protruded at once. "But supposing," Czernin asked, "German were to give a guarantee against such intrigues—would the Bolshevik Government permit him to settle in Germany?" Obviously, he was executing a commission of Kuchlmann's, who had been charged with the duty of feeling the ground by the Kaiser. But the "why not" was done so artlessly that it was never repeated afterwards; the reply came sufficiently straight and prompt to quench all further hopes on the subject.

Another time Count Czernin raised the subject of the future German Ambassador at Petrograd. The very act of mentioning it shows how little the Germans expected that eventually the negotiations would break down. They, indeed, thought that all the opposition shown by the Russians to their proposals was merely a game of make-believe, intended to save their faces in the eyes of the Russian people. It was in this belief that Count Czernin once mysteriously asked a Russian delegate whether the presentation of an ultimatum would not be of assistance to them. When the reply came that he should rather address an ultimatum to his own German friends he was much surprised. In connection with the ambassadorial question he ventured upon the suggestion that perhaps Dr. Helfferich would be acceptable at Petrograd as the representative of Germany. On a negative reply he asked whether in fact, known electricity "king," would not do. This time the answer was that the best Ambassador to Russia would be Liebknecht. Again Count Czernin was obviously much surprised. These candidatures show the importance the German Government attaches to the future commercial and financial relations with Russia.

FACE OF A "JACK-BOOT."

One of the most interesting figures among the German delegates was the notorious General Hoffmann. He spoke Russian like a native, and knew even the private relationship of the Russian delegates among themselves. Contrary to what people would expect, the face of this "Prussian" "jack-boot" is a most amiable one—round, plump, rosy, smiling, almost boyish in its innocence. His manners, lively and courteous, are on a par with his face. But when he plays the Prussian general and makes a pronouncement in the approved style of a conqueror his face suddenly becomes red—"like a beetroot"—his eyebrows swell enormously and overhang his eyes, and the latter glow like those of an animal in rage.

It is to be noted that while the Russians brought with them only a couple of specialists to act as advisers, the Germans came to Brest with a large retinue of various Geheimräte and Ministerialdirektoren, each expert in his own domain, whom they kept on consulting at every step, and who not only supplied Kuchlmann with all the learning and wisdom which he displayed in the dialectical tournament with Trotsky, but also held little side-shows on their own account now with one and then with another of the Russian experts. One of them was the Ministerialdirektor K., an old professor and high official in the Foreign Ministry, who had two pairs of glasses on his nose. Catching one of the Russian delegates by the buttonhole and dragging him into a corner, he one day revealed to him the fact that he had attended in an

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EMPEROR KARL'S LETTER. FRANCE'S JUST CLAIM.

The telegram of the Austrian Emperor to the German Kaiser denying the assertion of M. Clemenceau that he wrote, in March, 1917, a letter in which he expressly admitted the just claim of France to Alsace-Lorraine, evoked a prompt and crushing retort from the French Prime Minister. This reply takes the form of the publication of the actual text of the letter in question, which was addressed to a near relative of the Emperor Charles:—

My Dear Sixte.—The end of the third year of this war, which has brought so much mourning and pain into the world, is approaching. All the peoples of my Empire are united more closely than ever in the common will to safeguard the integrity of the Monarchy, even at the price of heavier sacrifices. Thanks to their union and to the generous co-operation of all nationalities in my Empire, the Monarchy has been able to withstand for nearly three years the gravest assaults. No one can dispute the military advantages won by my troops, especially in the Balkan theatre of war.

France, on her side, has shown magnificent power of resistance and *clan*. We all unreservedly admire the admirable traditional bravery of her army and the spirit of sacrifice of the whole French people. It is also particularly pleasant to me to see that, although they are for the moment opponents, no real divergences of views or aspirations separates my Empire from France, and that I am justified in being able to hope that my lively sympathies for France, joined to those which reign in the whole Monarchy, will prevent for ever a return to the state of war for which no responsibility can be assigned.

SECRET MESSAGE TO M. POINCARÉ.

To this end, and to show in a precise manner the reality of these sentiments, I beg you to convey secretly, and unofficially to M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, that I shall support by every means, and using all my personal influence with my Allies, the French just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

As for Belgium, she ought to be entirely re-established in her sovereignty, keeping the whole of her African possessions without prejudice to the compensation which she may receive for the losses which she has sustained. As regards Serbia, she shall be re-established in her sovereignty, and as a token of our goodwill we are ready to assure her an equitable and natural access to the Adriatic Sea, as well as wide economic concessions.

On her side Austria-Hungary will demand as a primordial and absolute condition that the kingdom of Serbia shall cease any relation and shall suppress any society or group the political aim of which tends towards the disintegration of the Monarchy, especially the Narodna Obrana, that it shall loyally and by all means in its power prevent any kind of political agitation in this sense both in Serbia and outside her frontiers, and that it shall give an assurance thereof under the guarantee of the *Entente* Powers.

The events which have occurred in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas on the subject until the day when a legal and definite Government shall be established there.

Having thus set forth my ideas, I will ask you to inform me in your turn, after referring the matter to these two Powers, of the opinion, first of all, of France and England, with a view to preparing the ground in the *Entente* so that official negotiations might at that time be opened and lead to a result to the satisfaction of all.

PRINCE SIXTE OF BOURBON.

Prince Sixte (Sixtus) of Bourbon, to whom the Emperor's letter was addressed, is a member of the Imperial branch of the family which Napoleon I. declared "learned nothing and forgot nothing." He was born at Versailles on August 1st, 1886, and is the seventh of the eighteen children of the late Duke Robert of Parma, who died in 1907, by his second wife, Princess Maria Antonia of Braganza. His brother Duke Henry is the present head of the branch, and his sister, Princess Zita, who was born in 1892, was married in October, 1911, to the present Emperor of Austria. The family is Roman Catholic and, despite its close connection with the Habsburgs—or perhaps because of it—has never been friendly to German ideas of hegemony in the Teutonic world, and it was probably for this reason that the Emperor Charles selected Prince Sixte as his go-between.

According to the Belgian paper *La Météore*, now published in London, Prince Sixte served with his brother, Prince Xavier, as an officer in the Belgian army up to February, 1918. In that month both embarked at Marseilles on the steamer *Alba*, bound for Morocco, in order to serve in the Belgian colonial force. Both Princes are cousins of the Queen of the Belgians.

official capacity almost every international conference or congress at which Germany had been represented in the course of the last generation, and knew, therefore, better than any man alive what an international treaty, and more particularly a peace treaty, was and ought to be. In his opinion, he continued, taking out from his side pocket a thick parcel of papers and putting down one of his pairs of glasses, no peace treaty, if it was to fulfil its object, ought to contain less than 14 sections dealing with as many aspects of peace. And he unfolded his papers and proceeded to deliver to the unfortunate Russians a lecture on the nature of those 14 sections which were indispensable in a proper treaty of peace.

The proceedings at Brest were conducted by each side in its own language, and the speeches were translated sentence by sentence as they were delivered into Russian or German, as the case might be. In private conversation, however, French was frequently employed as a "neutral" tongue.

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FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND R.T.S.N.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY	16th June at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY	21st June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

See above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, ROYAL, & CO.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	18th June	Stn. from Colombo	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 16,000 tons	SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	FRI. 14th June 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

† KASHIMA MARU ... TUES. 20th June, at 11 A.M.

† KATORI MARU ... FRI. 19th July, at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 262 and 263

R. NOBI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 22nd June
SEIYU MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 18th Aug
SIBERIA MARU	20,300	TUES. 27th Aug

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

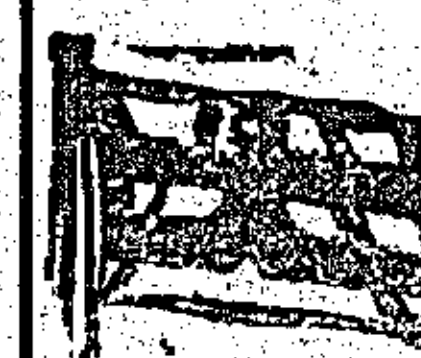
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailing apply to

J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU" ... WED. 26th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:
JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Prince's Building, 108 House Street.

